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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

MR. DACOSTA has addressed another letter to the London papers on the subject of the Rent Bill, from which we make the following extract:

With reference to the opinion expressed by the Commissioners who framed the above-mentioned bill, that "competition for land, if unchecked, will reduce the agricultural population to misery and degradation," allow me to cite the following statement, made by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, showing the above opinion to be entirely groundless, as far as that province is concerned. Sir Ashley Eden, on his return from an official visit to the eastern districts of his Presidency, said, in reference to the cultivating classes:—"I found them as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours, and able to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrongs." Misery and degradation among the agricultural classes exist in Madras, Bombay, and the North West Provinces; but the proposed legislation is to afford no relief in these provinces where relief is needed, its provisions being limited to Bengal, where relief is not wanted. We must, therefore, look elsewhere than in a desire to benefit the agricultural population for the motives of the Bengal rent bill. The permanent settlement of the land tax in Bengal has resulted in the development of agriculture and the accumulation of wealth; and fiscal officers have for the last thirty years been devising schemes for the appropriation of such wealth through a violation of the pledge under which it was created. Lord Dalhousie exposed and disallowed the scheme submitted in 1854, but under the new *regime*, vesting the control of the Indian administration in a Cabinet Minister, who must, for obvious reasons and the want of personal experience, be guided by others, a section of Indian officials have contrived to influence decisions of the Secretary of State and obtain his assent to certain partial measures violating the public faith pledged in the permanent settlement in the royal proclamation and Acts of parliament which confirmed its provisions. The bill now proposed has for its object to further despoil the landowners of valuable proprietary rights, the obvious intention being to appropriate the money value of such rights on behalf of the Exchequer, through taxation to be imposed on the ryots, to whom the rights in question will have been transferred. Bengal would thus virtually be subjected to a ryotwaree system, which, though differing in form, would be essentially the same as that which in Madras has resulted in misery and degradation among the cultivating classes. The professed plea of averting these calamities is, under the above circumstances, inadmissible, not only because it is opposed to the official declaration already cited, but because it is falsified by the limitation placed on the proposed law, whereby its provisions are to apply only to the permanent settlement districts of Bengal, and to afford no relief whatever to the agricultural classes in the rest of the empire where relief is needed.

The policy of the Government in this matter is strangely inconsistent. It ought to apply the hand of reform to those tracts first in which it is the landlord. Physician heal thyself.

IN COMMENTING on Lord Hartington's reply to the Manchester deputation on the subject of the cotton duties the *Pioneer* says:

From the return of rates of import duties levied in European countries and the United States, it is clear that the general tendency all round has been to increase the rates of import duty. In Russia, by the adoption of the American plan of levying the duties in gold instead of paper, an increase of about 30 per cent has been indirectly effected. In Germany duties have been very largely increased. On cotton manufactures the increase in the rate of duty varies from about 25 to 50 per cent, and on the finer descriptions of cotton yarn the increase has been as much as 100 to 200 per cent. In Italy the duty on cotton yarns has been raised about 20 per cent on the coarser yarns, and over 100 per cent on the finer kinds. In Austria the lower number of cotton yarns are admitted at a lower rate, but the finer kinds are subject to an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. Spain, not content with a general high duty, has established a system of differential duties unfavourable to English trade as compared with that of most other countries. As for the United States it was impossible for them to make their duties more prohibitive than they have been. If we look at the return of the rates of import duties levied by the Colonies we find the same story. The dominion of Canada levies the highest rates on most articles; 20 to 30 per cent *ad valorem* being frequently reached. Victoria and New Zealand also levy duties of 15 to 20 per cent in many cases and the other Australian Colonies, except New South Wales and Queensland, the Cape of Good Hope, New Foundland and Jamaica, have rates varying mostly from 10 to 15 per cent *ad valorem*. *And India only levied 5 per cent ad valorem.*

But the Indian duty must go, because India is weak! So much for England's sense of justice.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the above journal writes: "Never was horse-racing in such bad repute as it is at present. Racemeetings are degenerating more and more into mere gate-money speculations and the number of horses put on the turf for simply betting purposes is astounding. Unless the Jockey Club take the Augean Stable in hand vigorously, which however, is beyond the limits of hope, horse-racing will go the way of pugilism and cock-fighting before many moons are over." What is the cause of this change?

SAD NEWS from Holland. The great embankment confining the Maas, known as the High Maas Dyke, has burst near Viymen, and the whole country called the land of Heausden and Altena is under water. Eighteen villages are submerged and it is feared some of the inhabitants have been drowned. The loss of sheep and cattle is very great.

THE CENSUS Bureau announces that the approximate population on June 1, 1880 of the entire United States was 50,152,559 being an increase of 11,594,188 in ten years. About a quarter of the increase is due to immigration. New York State has a population of 5,083.173; Pennsylvania, 4,282,738; Ohio 3, 197,794. Illinois, 3,078,6[illegible]; Missouri 2169091; New York City, 1206490; Philadelphia, 846,984; Brooklyn, 566,689; Chicago, 503,304; Boston 362535 St. Louis, 350,522; Baltimore, 332,190, Cincinnati 255,708; San Francisco 233,956: and New Orleans 216,140.

MR. C. S. BAYL[illegible] State in the Bengal Secretariat for Mr. E[illegible] Mr. W. D. Blyth for Mr. Kisch when the two [illegible] Secretaries go on leave.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kashmir has obtained the permission of Government to engage five more Europeans, in addition to the Frenchmen already in his service in connection with the manufacture of wine. These men are to be employed in the sugar factory which His Highness has started.

TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

ACCORDING TO the *Pioneer* Sir Steuart Bayley has changed his plans and will not now take leave. He will make over charge of Assam to Mr. C. A. Elliott on the 1st of March, reach Hyderabad about the 15th, and take over charge there from Sir Richard Meade on the 1st of April. Until the 1st of March, Mr. Elliott will thus remain in charge of the census operations. Mr. Plowden succeeds Mr. Elliott as Census Commissioner. We must candidly confess that Mr. Plowden has special aptitude for Census work.

THE NORTH WEST Civilians had their annual Dinner at Lucknow, on the 8th instant, Sir George Couper presiding. His Honor in proposing the toast of the service made graceful allusions to two deceased civilians, which we give below:

Robert Currie was present at our last social gathering at Allahabad, but he is not here to-night: he is sleeping in the quiet graveyard of Aligarh. He had gone on circuit at the most trying time of the year—at a time too when, from previous illness, he was quite unfit to travel—and the result was that he succumbed to the effort. There can, I believe, be no doubt that if he had been more mindful himself and less mindful of his duty, his valuable life might have been saved. But considerations of this sort have never had much weight with the men of the Civil Service. It has ever been their wont to think first of the performance of their duty, regardless of personal risk and our lamented friend, conscientious and disinterested as his conduct was, was only displaying the customary self-abnegation and devotion to duty which have gained for the Service the reputation which it holds in the annals of the world, and created those noble traditions which have inspired and animated us all in the past, and will, I feel sure, continue to inspire and animate those whose duty it will be to uphold and maintain its splendid fame in the future. Leonard Taylor lies under a hill-side at Naini Tal, beneath an avalanche which buried him when trying to rescue some natives who had just undergone a similar fate. The disaster was so overwhelming that the exact spot where he fell can never be accurately known. It is as though he had perished at sea. No weeping relative, no sorrowing comrade, can ever stand over his grave; and it has occured to me, gentlemen, that it would perhaps be a graceful act on the part of us, his brother officers, if we were to erect some slight memorial in a fitting place to the memory of him who in his life was a rising ornament to the Service, and by his death showed that, though only of a few years' standing, he knew how to be true and faithful to our traditions.

Well said.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, has left the country. In a *Gazette Extraordinary* the Governor-in-Council places on record the high sense entertained by the Government of Madras of the value of his services while in command of the Madras Army, which must not only be proud of its association with so distinguished a soldier, but feel indebted to him for his constant and earnest advocacy of all its just claims, and of his untiring energy in maintaining its high standard of efficiency. Sir Neville Chamberlain will be long remembered as a most dashing Indian officer.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON the new Governor of Bombay, delivered an excellent address at the last Convocation of the Bombay University, which he thus concluded:

You can readily understand that the months which have passed since my arrival have been crowded with business and occupied in gaining information of every kind, so that hardly upon any point can I attempt to speak with authority for I am still a learner; but I assure you I am not supine or insensible to the great responsibilities involved, especially in the spread of education. We have done much, but we have still more to do, and problems are arising every day which require the earnest attention of the wisest to solve, if the future is to be turned to good account, and if we do our bounden duty by the people of India. (Applause.) But relying upon that Providence which has so greatly blessed British influence here, which has given such a wonderful impulse to the country, and promoted the best interest of the people in this last half century at least, we may look forward hopefully to the results of this and kindred institutions in raising the character and aims of the people, and in equipping many for the work of life, of whose knowledge, of whose aspiration we need not be jealous, but in whose love of country we should find our best ally. (Loud applause.)

The spirit of the address was unexceptionable.

WE ARE glad to observe that the good people of Mysore are concerting measures for a public demonstration on the auspicious occasion of the restoration of the Mysore Raj to the Maharaja. Krishna Row, the chairman of a public meeting held for the consideration of this subject, said: "The year 1881 is to mark a great epoch in the history of Mysore. During the past fifty years, the native administration of the province has been suspended, and this year it is to be revived. It therefore behoves the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah to show their loyalty to their Prince, their joy on this happy occasion in an appropriate manner (cheers), and this necessity peculiarly applies to the townsfolk of Mysore, the capital of the province." We wish the movement every success.

IN THE Dublin state trial the arguments in defence were as follows: That the Land League was established as a charitable organisation, in proof whereof he alleged that contributions exceeding one million sterling had resulted directly and indirectly from Mr. Parnell's visit to the United States; that on the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill no resource was left but to appeal to the people, that no great reform had been carried without agitation. He denied that the traversers were conspirators, and justified the practice of "sending people to Coventry," which was constantly done in the highest circle.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

WE take from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

BENGAL LAND LAWS.

The Marquis of Hartington informed Mr. Errington that the Commissioners' report on the Bengal Land Laws was a very lengthy document, and would be placed in the library, but an abstract would be furnished to members. It should be understood that the proposals were those of the Commissioners, and had not been accepted by the Legislative Council of Bengal.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Marquis of Hartington, in answer to Sir H. Havelock-Allan, stated that papers on the future organisation of the Indian army had probably been delayed by Lord Ripon's tour and illness, but no explanation had been received.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN INDIA.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Mr. Stanhope said that no official information as to the alleged conspiracy discovered at Kolapore had been received.

THE MAIWAND DISASTER.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Sir H. Havelock-Allan, said that some communications had passed between himself and the Government of India as to the subject of an investigation into the causes which let to the disaster at Maiwand. Those communications were of a private and confidential character, but the general result was that he expressed his opinion that if the despatches and other reports recieved by the Government of India enabled them to form an opinion as to the causes of the disaster, and pass judgment on the conduct of the officers and troops engaged, that would be sufficient, otherwise a court-martial would be required. No general enquiry had been considered necessary, but two officers had been tried, or were now under trial, by court-martial. The question as to the organisation of the troops was under the consideration of the Government of India with the wider question raised by the report of the commission. Any papers received from the Government of India would in time be laid on the table.

KANDAHAR.

The Marquis of Hartington answering Captain Aylmer, who inquired if, before any steps were taken for the abandonment or surrender of Candahar, he would undertake to give the House an opportunity of discussing the matter, said he ought perhaps to take exception to the allusion to the "abandonment or surrender" of Candahar. Candahar was occupied by her Majesty's troops as a military operation in the course of the war, and it had never been formally annexed by the British Government. He hoped the papers which had been presented would be in the hands of members this week. It was not probable

that any movement at Candahar would be possible for some little time, and he trusted it would be in the power of the House, if it thought fit, to discuss the papers without any great delay.

UNDER PRESENT arrangements the Marchioness of Ripon will leave Calcutta for Simla in the first week of March, the Viceroy following about the 15th of the month, or as soon after the presentation of the Budget Statement to Council as possible.

"ENDYMION," it is said, is appearing in two Italian three German, and several French papers, simultaneously.

"LIFE" says OF Lord Lytton's Afghan speech that it was, in the judgement of one of the most experienced reporters in the gallery, "the best first speech heard in this generation in the House of Lords."

THE VIENNA *Presse* recently published the following announcement:—"A *rapprochement* between Austria and Russia, with the knowledge of Prince Bismarck and not without some futherance on the part of the German court, has been effected. M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador, has since his return to Vienna been playing the role of mediator with the utmost success, and the alliance of the three emperors may now be regarded as re established. The possibility of a meeting of the three Sovereigns is being discussed."

THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

IN OUR article on the Sagur Mela we omitted to notice that Maharaja Komul Krishna had caused temples to be built for the shelter of the image of Kopil Muni, which have been washed away by the sea. A correspondent has been good enough to supply this omission.

MR. VERNER, Offg. Judge, Bhaugulpore, it is said, has recommended the creation of a new subjudgship for the district of Monghyr, and the inhabitants of the district have submitted two memorials against the proposal on the ground that it will be inconvenient and expensive to suitors. The reasons given in the memorial, we must say, are well worth consideration.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of the local Agricultural Exhibition, which was opened on the 3rd instant. There were present almost all the official and non-official members of the European community and the *elite* of the Native Community. Mr. Dickens, the District Judge, opened the exhibition, and delivered a happy address on the occasion. The arrangements for the Exhibition were excellent—there was an *Atchalla* erected for the accommodation of visitors, in which was also put up a stage for theatrical performances. There were among the objects for exhibition both natural products and works of art—fruits, vagetables, carpet-works, jail-manufactures, needle-works, embroidery &c. There was no cattle-show this year. The programme of amusements consisted of theatrical performances, jatras, and other shows. If the promoters of the Exhibition really mean good, they should hold it not earlier than every five years in order to give agriculturists time for improvement. It is also not fair to subscribers that so much money should be spent upon amusements.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT informs us that the census operations have created a panic amongst the people, who give credence to all sorts of wild rumours, one of which is that all widows and unmarried women will be forcibly removed from the country. This has accelerated marriages, which had been deferred to more favorable times.

THE FOLLOWING are the quotations of rice in some of the districts of Bengal. Dinagepore 28 to 46 seers per rupee, Rajshye 30 seers, Cooch Behar 28¾ seers, Dacca 35 seers (common sort) Backergunge 32 seers, Cuttack 16 to 32 seers, Pooree 28 to 32 seers.

WE ARE INFORMED that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sactioned the establishment of two special senior scholarships of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively, to be awarded annually to female candidates passing the F. A. Examination, and to be tenable for two years, on the condition that the holders pursue their studies in an institution approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

IN REPLY to a question about the Millitary Accounts Committee the Secretary of State said in Parliament that the following gentlemen have formed the Committee: Hon. Edmund Drummond, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council of India, formerly Auditor-General in India, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department; Sir Thomas Seccombe, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, formerly Financial Secretary to the India Office; Sir George Kellner, formerly Military Accountant-General in India; Mr. Welby, Assistant Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. White, Accountant-General of the War Office; and Mr. Harrison, formerly Controller-General in India. The Committee have already submitted their report.

A PARLIAMENTARY BLUE-BOOK on the expenses of the Affghan War has been issued. On October 26 last, the Government of India sent to Lord Hartington an account and estimate of the cost of the war, showing the net cost of the war, including that of the frontier railways, about 21 crores of rupees, or 17½ millions sterling, as follows:

Net military expenditure proper ...	Rs.15,77,71,000=at 1s. 8d.	£13,148,000
Frontier railways...	5,90,03,000	4,917,000
Grand total ..	Rs.21,67,74,000	£18,065,000
Deduct excess revenues from telegraphs and railways attributed to the war ...	68,00,000	567,000
Estimated net cost of the war ..	Rs.20,99,74,000	£17,491,000

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY of Bengal has commenced the publication of the Nirukta with commentaries, edited by Pundit Satyabrata Somasbrami. It is the oldest lexicon of the Vedas by Yaski Rishi.

ON THE DEATH of Nur Verdi Khan, of Merve, he was succeeded by Baba Khan the son of his predecessor. This, however, is only a temporary arrangement, while Mahtum Kuli Khan the son of Nur Verdi Khan is directing military operations against the Russian troops under General Skobeleff. General Kaufmann is still at Samarcand, but has paid several visits to Bokhara. He is said to be endeavouring with the aid of Khan of Bokhara to bring over to the Russian cause the four principal Tekhe chiefs who have lived at Bokhara for the last ten years. With their assistance not only the taking of Merve but the submission of all the Tekke tribes to the Russians might be assured.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE ARE INDEBTED to the Press Commissioner for the following Kandhahar news:

Telegram from Kandahar dated February 10th states that General Wilkinson's force leaves Maiwand on 10th returning by the road it went and will reach Kandahar on the 12th. All was quiet in the neighbourhood of Maiwand, but a band of Alizaes under Kalandar Khan had assembled at Kalah-i-Gaz on the other side of the Helmand, and disarmed some Khasadars of Gul Muhammad Khan's collecting supplies. They were also stopping caravans from Zamindawar.

A Mirza, assistant to the Revenue Collector of Dahlah has been murdered at Tuachob, a village at the further extremity of that district. Details not yet received.

The Maliks of Nish have voluntarily come into Kandahar to make arrangements for paying the balance of their revenue and have returned, leaving one of their number as security for payment.

Maliks of Nurzai and Achakzai villages on line of communications have been fined for robberies, which have now ceased as have the depredations of a gang who had committed several thefts in the neighbourhood of city.

Weather colder, but still fine. Travellers report all snow disappeared from Kabul road. Supplies in city plentiful. Prices unaltered.

A few Shikarpur Hindus have left Kandahar for India, in consequence of rumours of evacuation, but no Parsiwans. Many of the latter are, however, preparing to leave.

WE REGRET we cannot make room for a full report of the meeting held at Krishnaghur regarding Mr. Robert Knight's appeal *in re* the Libel suit against the London *Statesman*. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose made a stirring speech on the occasion. A Committee has been formed for the collection of subscriptions.

SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

THERE WERE 281 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th February, of which 18 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 83 from fevers, 39 from bowel-complaints, 2 from suicide and accidents, 19 from asthma and pthisis, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 54 died between the ages of 15 days and under one year and 57 persons died at the age of 60 and upward. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14.

THE EDITOR of the journal of the National Indian Association says that a student from India who wants to obtain a degree, and determines to practise the strictest economy, might be able to go through his University course, of three years, in England, as a non-Collegiate, at the cost (including vacations and personal expenses) of £500, but that, in order to gain the full advantages of University life, he should have at command £850, or about Rs. 10,200.

IN HIS orders on the Jungypore case the Lieutenant Governor directed that Mr. Mosley should explain to Babu Atulchunder Chatterjea that he did not mean offence by applying the word *Budjati* to him. The explanation to be thus offered was considered by some to be tantamount to an apology. But how has Mr. Mosley carried out this order? He has forwarded the orders of Government to Babu Atulchunder with the following endorsement:

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Magistrate of Jungipore with an intimation that in using the expression *badjati* there was no intention to use any insulting language towards him. —T. C. Ghose Deputy Magistrate for Magistrate.

It will be observed that Mr. Mosley did not even sign this endorsement. We cannot of course say that because Mr. Mosley has not personally offered the explanation, he is to be charged with "perverse persistence in misbehaviour," but his failure in acting up to the letter as well as the spirit of the Government order we cannot refrain from saying is deserving of strong disapprobation.

THE INDIAN HERALD draws attention to an important ruling of the North-West High Court regarding the Arms Act. An indigo-planter in Mainpuri, who had been duly licensed to carry a gun, lent his fowling-piece to one of his Mohammedan servants in order that the latter might shoot game for him. The servant was found in possession of the gun carrying out his master's orders, and being taken before the District Magistrate was convicted on a charge of carrying arms without a license, and the gun was confiscated. The High Court ruled that, under the circumstances stated, the conviction was bad, and ordered the gun to be restored to its licensed owner. We hope the same ruling will apply to native gentlemen, who have been exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the following:

The inhabitants of Omrah and its adjoining villages in the district of Hooghly are threatened with a water famine and perhaps pestilence on account of the draining of a khal or narrow channel which flows though them. The khal is the only source of water supply to the people of the villages both for drinking and domestic purposes and the lessees in order to make the best of their lease by draining out its water by connecting it with the Hooghly in order to take out all the fish, threaten to dry it up. It has now not one-fourth water it had last year, though the rains were heavy this year. In the approaching dry season it will be a marshy bed of foul stagnant water. The Panchayat of the Ballaghur Union have reported the lessees to the Magistrate.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of a Bengali petition regarding the transfer of the Juggutbullubpore thanna:

A numerously signed representation from the inhabitants residing within the jurisdiction of the Jugutbullubpore Police station has been submitted to Government protesting against the recent order transfering that station to the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Amptah. Hitherto this thanna was under the Howrah Sudder Sub-Division, which afforded the people the facility of transacting both civil and criminal business at Howrah, which they could do with ease, as they have all business in Calcutta. Now they will have to do their civil business at Amptah and the criminal business at Howrah and if a person happen to prosecute both criminal and civil suits at one and the same time he will be put to great inconvenience. If the paucity of work of the Amptah Munsi be the cause of the transfer, that Munsiffi might well be amalgamated with the Ooloobariah Munsiffi.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 4th.—Mr. Michael Davitt has been sentenced to complete his term of penal servitude. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that it was not true that Russia had undertaken not to advance on Merv on condition that the British evacuated Kandahar. Government has reason to believe that the Russians are not advancing on Merv.

5th.—The 97th Regiment have arrived at Durban from Gibraltar. News from the beleaguered garrison at Fort Pretoria, up to 23rd January, states that all was then well. Colonel Anstruther has been appointed Commissary-General in the place of Carter, deceased. Sir George Colley has received a telegram of sympathy from the Queen. The sick and wounded belonging to Sir George Colley's force have returned to Newcastle. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that there is a prospect of another war with the Ashantees, and that 250 men of the 1st West India Regiment have been forwarded from Sierra Leon.

9th.—The secret correspondence between the late Amir Shere Ali and the Russian Government, which was disclosed by General Roberts in Kabul, has been published. A treaty for an offensive and defensive alliance was signed between the Amir and Russia in August 1878, Russia guaranteeing to assist the Amir against all foreign enemies. In a letter from General Skobeleff, dated October 1878, he advises the Amir to conclude peace openly with the British and prepare for war secretly. In a letter from the Amir to Skobeleff, dated November 1878, he asked for 32,000 troops which had been promised. Skobeleff in reply said he could not send the troops required owing to the winter season. The correspondence shows that a Mahomeddan rebellion in India against the British formed part of Russia's plans.

7th.—The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Governor of the Gold Coast was prepared to resist the Ashantees, and remains on the defensive. One thousand troops were at present available and reinforcements are being sent from the West Indies. The Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, said that at present it was impossible to fix any date for the evacuation of Kandahar. The Russian Govern-

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ment has informed Lord Granville that Russia has no intention of further prosecuting her conquest in the direction of Merv.

8th.—Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said there was no objection to the publication of the papers discovered by General Roberts in Kabul. Lord Lytton gave notice of a resolution condemning the evacuation of Kandahar.

8th.—Advices from the Transvaal state, that the Boers have stopped the mail service between Colonel Colley's camp and Newcastle. All the transports with reinforcements have now arrived at Durban.

9th—The latest advices from the Transvaal state that communications with Sir G. Colley's camp, which were totally interrupted, are now partially restored. Sir G. Colley has sent the 60th Rifles out to disperse the Boers who are threatening his communication.

9th—Advices just received from the Transvaal state that yesterday Sir George Colley attacked the Boers between Newcastle and Ingoggo and defeated them. The British loss in killed and wounded was 150; the loss on the side of the Boers was heavy. The following officers were killed: Captain J. H. Macgregor, the Royal Engineers; Captain C. R. Greer of the Artillery; and Lieutenants J. R. Garret and M. O'Conell of the 60th Rifles.

10th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that the secret Russian correspondence discovered in Kabul made no difference in the decision of the Government in respect to the evacuation of Kandahar. It was true, he said that the Duke of Cambridge had drawn up a minute favouring the retention of Kandahar. The Premier, replying to a question, said that Lord Kimberley had sent instructions to Sir G. Colley on the 8th instant to ask Mr. Brand, the President of the Orange Free State, to inform the Boers that England would give all reasonable gurrantees if they laid down their arms, and that the British Government would then propose a scheme for a permanent and amicable settlement.

11th.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he would again call the attention of the Government of India to their failure to fulfil their promise to enquire into the extravagant expenditure on Indian Chaplains. Mr. Childers declined to produce papers relating to General Primrose's grievances. The House of Commons is debating in Committee Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill, but slow progress is being made. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph, stating that the opposition members in the Lords will propose a vote of want of confidence after the secret correspondence found in Kabul is officially produced. The Basutos were defeated with heavy loss by the Colonials on the 5th instant. Communications with Sir G. Colley's Camp are again interrupted.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS AND CO., Financial agents, of this city, have stopped business. Many a confiding depositor have been made almost destitute. There were some sad disclosures made against one of the partners of the firm in the Police Court.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the administration of the Land Revenue department of the Central Provinces for 1879-80. 2. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for December 1880 and the nine months from 1st April to 1st October 1880. 3. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co's., Bengal Directory for 1881. 4. Ninth Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1879-80. 5. Report of the Inaugural Meeting of the Imperial Silver-lead Mining Company dated 4th January 1881, English and Bengali editions. 6. Srimut Bhagbut Sunhita illustrated, with the original Sanskrit and commentary. 7. Naba Probundha, or Essays in Bengali. By Brojonath Biswas, 2nd edition. 8. Krishi Tutwa or a Treatise on agriculture in Bengali. By Nilcomul Lahiri. 9. Surba Sastra Sungraha, or a collection of the Sastras. —Visna Puran. Chap IV. 10. Arya Durshana, a Bengali monthly for Kartic and Agrahayan 1287 B. E. 11. Atma Tutwa Bidya or the Treatise on self-enquiry of Sunkara Acharya with comments. By Chunderkant Banerjea. 12. Nalini, a Bengali monthly No. 10 for Maugh 1287 B. E. 13. Kulpona—a Bengali monthly, Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 5 and Vol. II. No. 1. Khrista Mohila or the Christian Women—a Bengali monthly edited by Kamini Sil. Vol. 1, No. 2.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 17th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Defects of the Human Eye and their Remedy.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXVII.

The Rent Commission draw attention to the evils of the joint management of estates. They remark that "when coparceners, or co-sharers, as they are commonly called, stand in the position of landlords, and manage their affairs either through a single member of the family (*karta,*) or through a manager appointed by, and acting for all, there is no difficulty and the tenants are put to no greater inconvenience than the tenants of other landlords. But when on the contrary the co-sharers are disunited and dissension prevails amongst them, their tenants are exposed to considerable harassment. The rent is payable to the co-sharers jointly, and properly upon their joint receipt; but each attempts to collect separately the share to which he conceives himself entitled; and the tenant, who would comply with all their demands, would find that he had to pay a considerable amount more than his actual rent. Then the servants and adherents of each co-sharer seek their own perquisites, and, in order to obtain these, delude the ignorant ryots, who are thus induced to pay more rent to one co-sharer than he is entitled to receive, or, for the purpose of manufacturing evidence, receipts are given for a larger share, while in fact less sums were paid than appear in these frandulent documents. Each co-sharer attempts to enhance the rents of his share, although no partition has been made; or each seeks to make a measurement, and rival *Amins* prepare *chitahs*, the entries in which are regulated by the gratifications which the ryots are able or willing to give them. Litigation ensues, and the tenants side with this co-sharer or that; they give evidence and earn brief gratitude from one party, undying hatred from the other. A riot takes place between the adherents of the opposite parties, and the Police appear on the spot to reap a rich harvest. The ryots are impoverished, cultivatien thrown back, and distrust and dissension prevade the village." We admit these evils and are of opinion that a remedy ought to be provided for them. The Commission propose that rent payable to coparceners shall be paid upon the joint receipt of all such coparceners, or of a manager appointed by them or by the District Judge; and that all such coparceners must join as plaintiffs or be made defendants in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of any such rent, otherwise that such suit shall be dismissed with costs. In this case, which constitutes the rule, the entire rent must be sued for. To this rule they recommend three exceptions. *Firstly*, when the tenant and one or more of several coparceners, with the consent of the other or others of them, have agreed that the share of rent to which such one or more coparceners is or are entitled shall be paid directly to him or them, such share may be so paid and recovered. Here all parties being agreed, no one can be endamaged. *Secondly*, when the tenant has usually paid to one or more of several coparceners without objection from the other or others of them, the share of rent to which such one or more coparceners is or are entitled such share of rent may be so paid and recovered. Here the tacit acquiescence of all parties in the arrangement may be regarded as equivalent to an agreement. *Thirdly*, when a coparcener is unable to obtain his share of the rent payable by a tenant in consequence of collusion between such tenant and the other coparceners, he may sue to recover his share of rent separately, and shall in such suit make such other coparceners defendants. They have further adopted the case-law by enacting that a coparcener may not otherwise than conjointly with his other coparceners or through a manager (1) bring a tenure to summary sale, (2) measure lands in the occupation of tenants of the coparceners, or (3) enhance the rents of such tenants. As regards the appointment of manager the Commission provide that when coparceners, who jointly own an estate tenure or undertenure, disagree as to the joint management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue, (*a*) inconvenience to the public, (*b*) injury to private rights, the District Judge may, upon the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in such estate, tenure or undertenure, direct a notice to be served upon the coparceners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager. If the coparceners do not, within a month, show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, the District Judge may direct them to do so (section 65 of the Draft Bill). If they fail to obey this direction, the District Judge may either appoint a manager or direct that the estate, tenure or under-tenure be managed by the Court of Wards, if it is willing to undertake the charge. With regard to the initiary power proposed to be given by the Commission we do not think that on the petition of a single person, who has interest in the estate, tenure or under-tenure, the whole machinery should be set in motion. Of course where the coparceners do not agree a manager ought to be appointed, and we would also give power to ryots to apply for the appointment of a manager. We would recommend that when one-third of the rent-paying tenants of a joint and undivided estate shall apply for the appointment of a manager, the judge shall entertain the application. The petition of such a large body of tenantry as one-third of the whole would be a *prima facie* proof, that the management has been unsatisfactory, and the owners of the estate should thereupon be required to appoint a common manager within say six months from the date of the order of the Judge, in default of which the Judge shall make the appointment. But it cannot be desirable that the joint family should be kept perpetually in the hands of the Collector, though they might afterwards come to an agreement to elect a common manager. In that view we would suggest that when the members of a joint family may agree among themselves to appoint a common manager, and will satisfy the Judge that they have done so, the estate ought to be released by him. Such a provision is the more necessary, inasmuch as there is no prospect of the release of a joint estate like that of a minor's estate under the Courts of Wards. In the latter case as soon as the minor attains majority, the estate is released, but in the former the joint family would naturally multiply, and the number of sharers will necessarily increase in course of years. If the mere fact of a family holding an estate in common tenancy gives the manager power to hold it under his management, then he must hold it on perpetually, and the unfortunate members of the family must forego the rights of property for ever. It is also observable that when a stranger is appointed manager of an estate, the members of the joint family to whom it belongs, will lose all opportunity of learning to manage their own affairs, and with it their position and prestige among their tenantry and indirectly in society. The coparceners will become mere annuitants, a position by no means agreeable to those who possess energy and independence of character. In order to obviate these disadvantages, we would recommend that where an estate may belong to a joint family and the sharers do not agree to the appointment of a common manager, the Judge in appointing a manager should always give a preference to a capable member of the family. Should the coparceners desire and should the Judge find more than one member capable of the work, he may change the manager every five years. Where fractions of shares are held by others in common with a joint family preference for management ought to be given to those shareholders, who hold the bulk of the property, provided there be a qualified person among them, and failing them a representative of the minor shares. Where, however, a capable member may not be found, the Judge should of course appoint a third person as manager. If in cases of small estates, it may not be practicable to find a manager from among the members of the family, it is desirable that the management of small estates should be vested in some Government officer holding office in the neighbourhood of that estate, in addition to his regular duties on a small commission. In some cases a common manager may be appointed for a group of estates if conveniently situated. As regards the powers of the manager, we hope he will not be armed with the power of alienating permanently or for a long term the lands, or of conferring rights on tenants to the detriment of the owners of the property. As the management of joint undivided estates circumstanced as above will practically rest with a responsible officer appointed by Government, it is but fair that these estates should be exempted from the operation of the Sale-Law for the realization of Government revenue. It will be the manager's duty to see

that the revenue of the estate is paid in regularly. Sir George Campbell, who first drew attention to this question, was prepared to make this concession.

LORD LYTTON'S VINDICATION.

HOWEVER opinions may differ as to the literary merits of Lord Lytton's vindication speech in the House of Lords, we cannot help saying that he was ill-advised in making it at all. It was not so flowery as many of his oratorical efforts in India were; it was not at all anecdotal as was his wont here; the flashes of wit and humour were rather few and far between; if it was rhetorical here and there, the rhetoric we must candidly confess was marked by a severe chasteness. Perhaps the delivery was not quite happy. Lord Lytton's voice, intonation, and attitude were never very engaging, and we are not therefore surprised to read that his delivery disappointed his audience. But we have more to do with matter than with manner. And the matter did not at all come up to the expectations, which his notice of motion had raised. His Lordship had volunteered a personal explanation of his Affghan policy, but instead of confining himself to it he indulged in a tirade against the policy of the present Government in retaining Kandhahar. In fact he said little in vindication of his policy. His notice was "to call the attention of the House to affairs in Afghanistan and to make a personal statement with reference to his own action as Viceroy of India in regard to the late Afghan war." But at the outset he remarked: "It is not my intention or desire to go through a long history of the war which led to the occupation of Candahar." His Lordship continued: "I shall merely refer in the briefest possible manner to certain general considerations—to matters, I may say, which are connected with the story of that war, but which have a most essential bearing upon the whole character of the intended step of which your lordships have been informed." And so his Lordship only harped upon the occupation of Kandhahar. His Lordship deprecated the government of India from England. He said, "I have always felt strongly that India ought not to be governed from England—at least, not in the sense of being directly governed by a dictatorship, whether of Parliamentary parties, however numerous and enlightened they might be, or even of retired Viceroys, however earnest and experienced they might be, because they might probably not have that personal familiarity with the constantly fluctuating aspects and conditions of Indian affairs which is necessarily possessed by the Governor-General in Council." And yet if the truth must be told, none was perhaps better aware than Lord Lytton that never in the history of British relations with India were the strings more frequently pulled from England than during his Viceroyalty. Whether in the matter of the Affghan war, or the cotton duties and the like the Indian Government had simply to execute the decrees of the Home Government. But let that pass. Lord Lytton asked what will be the effect upon the Indian mind of the evacuation of Kandhahar by the British? He said: "The effect of it in India will be this—in every native bazaar, along every frontier, from one end to the other of Asia, it will have the effect of displaying to Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and feudatories, and neighbours the unaccustomed and bewildering spectacle of the most violent and altogether inexplicable oscillation in the policy of their rulers." Has His Lordship for a moment reflected what has been the effect upon the Indian mind of the Affghan war itself? A more inglorious war the British did not undertake except the first Affghan war, and although our arms were victories wherever there was open fight, it could not be concealed that our victories in a certain sense were more damaging than failures would have been. His Lordship remarks: "I am confident that history will decide that the blood and treasure which that war cost will be laid to the charge of the Government which rejects the results which it produced and the advantage which were secured by it." But did not his Lordship himself present the humiliating spectacle of a conqueror rejecting his own treaty, countermanding his own policy dictated at the moment of triumph, actually ordering a begging mission to search out an occupant for the throne of Kabul, planning the evacuation of that city, and finding his own puppet at Kandhahar unseated and put to flight? So much for his own consistency and for the glory of his own policy. His Lordship then discussed the question of retaining Kandhahar. He said: "upon a review of the whole state of affairs with which you are now dealing in Afghanistan, the only effectual safeguard against a recurrence, and very possibly, a constant recurrence of the most serious dangers which the late Afghan war conspicuously brought to light and so strongly pressed on our attention, is the permanent maintenance of the British power at Kandhahar, I do not say necessarily by means of annexation, but in one form or another, directly or indirectly, and for all practical purposes by the substantial maintenance of British supremacy in that province. The war in Afghanistan conclusively established beyond all possibility of reasonable or honest question one fact of the most supreme importance, and that fact is this, the facility with which Russia—if she has established her influence in Afghanistan, or can establish her influence there—can always, whenever she wishes to do so, cripple the action or weaken the policy of England in Europe by disturbing the security of England in India." We discussed this question in our last issue, and we will not therefore repeat what we have already said on the subject.

Lord Northbrook in reply to Lord Lytton, however, shewed conclusively that our difficulties and dangers would not be lessened a whit by the extension of our frontier to Kandhahar, while our expenses would be considerably increased, and the moral effect upon the Indian mind would be most unsatisfactory. As for annexation we are pained to see that Lord Lytton gave utterance to the following immoral sentiments:

> Another argument for annexation of Candahar is that we have no right to annex the place unless the Candaharis themselves ask us to do so. That objection was intimated by the noble marquis the Secretary of State for India in reply to a deputation about Candahar. The noble marquis is a statesman whose action is not swayed by popular sentiment and I trust that he will not allow his calm judgment to be imposed upon by mere words. For, after all, what is conquest? It is a word of many meanings; it may mean conquests like those of Attila, the most terrible that could ever be inflicted on human beings; or it may mean conquests such as those of the Mahomedan Princes which also were great calamities; but when it means that good government is to be substituted for anarchy, and that a limited number of British officials with a limited number of troops are to replace the lawless guards who plunder the country, then conquest cannot be said to be a terrible thing. (Hear, hear.) Nor will the establishment of the British power at Candahar disturb or outrage any national traditions and sentiments, and for this reason—that they do not exist. It is impossible to talk of the national sentiment of Afghanistan.

Lord Dalhousie justified his policy of annexation on the plea that higher morality cancelled the lower, that if the British Government robbed the native states of their independence, it did so because it sought to redeem the condition of the subects of those states. But Lord Lytton has not even that excuse for the annexation of Kandhahar. His object is to check Russian greed, and the best way to effect that object, he says in effect, is to take ourselves that which Russia would otherwise seize and occupy. Could any thing be more immoral than such an avowal? And yet his Lordship deliberately asked Parliament to reverse the policy of the present Government upon that indecisive and immoral pretext. The noble Earl denied that there was any thing like national sentiment in Affghansthan. If he has carried home this lesson of the Affghan war, then he must have studied the Affghan character to little purpose. Why, the stubborn opposition which the Affghans offered to our arms, not always openly, but not the less firmly and deliberately, was entirely due to the Affghan's love of his hearth and home. Well did the Duke of Argyll say, "there is no people on the face of the earth, not even excepting these English people, who value more than the Afghans do the independeuce of their native land."

THE THREATENED ABOLITION OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Council of the Secretary of State for India is said to be threatened. Enquiries are now being made as to the duties of the Council, and it is not unlikely that definite proposal will be shorty made for abolishing it. We conceive that it is the duty of every man, who has a voice to raise in such a matter, to protest against the contemplated arrangement, by every means in his power. The Indian Council, as the reader knows, was constituted under the Act of 1858, which provided for the extinction of the East India Company and the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. The Council was established with the view of giving the Secretary of State the benefit of the special knowledge of India possessed by the Directors of the abolished Company. By the Act of 1858 the Secretary of State became the arbiter of the destinies of India. He was, of course, made responsible to Parliament for his acts; and a Council was established to supply him with special knowledge of Indian affairs. The wisdom of this arrangement was beyond question. It will be admitted English statesmen, who serve their apprenticeship in Parliament, and who are assumed to understand sufficiently the duties of every great ministeral office, cannot be expected to know much about India. That vetern Indian statesman, Mountstuart Elphinstone, thus wrote about the proposal to establish a Home Council for India when the India Bill of 1858 was passing through Parliament:—"The great point, of course, is the Council, and I think that proposal will furnish a body of excellent advisers for an honest, able, and moderate Secretary (such as Lord Stanley appears to be,) and that it will supply the deficiencies of a lazy or indifferent one much better than the ordinary clerk of a Board of Control would do, but that it will afford very little protection against a rash, fanciful, and self-willed chief, and none at all against one who shall combine with a ministry in a deliberate plan to appropriate the patronage of India or to make use of that country in any other way favourable to their own power or stability." It had been suggested by the late Mr. James Wilson that instead of having a separate Council, the Secretary of State for India should consult, when necessary, the heads of the various departments of the India Office, either separately or together. This suggestion was very properly rejected, and the Secretary of State's Council was established at White-hall as a substitute for the Court of Directors. By the Act of 1858 the members of Council were to hold their offices on the same permanent tenure as an English judge. But in 1869 an important change was effected in this tenure. In that year the Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary of State for India, introduced a Bill which considerably weakened the position of members of the Indian Council. Instead of being a permanent holder of the office he was, in the first instance to be appointed for ten years and at the end of this period he might be re-appointed by the Secretary of State for five years. Thus the character of the office was materially changed.

The London *Times* earnestly recommends the abolition of the Indian Council on the ground that the councillors are unable to give effect to their views, and that the Government of India can supply the Secretary of State with the special knowledge which the latter requires. It is surprising that the leading journal should have taken up such an untenable position. There is no doubt that the Secretary of State's Council is rather a consultative than an executive body, and that its members are unable to give effect to their views; but as they can always publish their protests when they dissent from the opinions of their Chief, their presence imposes an important check on the Indian Minister. And as the *Bombay Gazette* points out, "the *Times* loses sight of the fact that it is the duty of the Secretary of State to form an independent judgment on the acts of the Viceroy and his Government." Our contemporary pertinently remarks that "to give an independent judgment the Indian Minister ought to consult men who have technical knowledge and are not partizans. To make the Secretary of State depend upon the Government of India for the special knowledge which he requires would be practically to make the Viceroy and his councillors judges in their own cause. If the Indian Minister is not to form an independent judgment on the acts of the Viceroy and his Government, the India Office might

be abolished altogether, and the Governor General in Council vested with absolute power. The *Times* argues that the Secretary of State can consult the Viceroy's Council as if that Council were his own. We wonder that the leading journal did not feel ashamed to advance such an argument. The very idea that the Secretary of State should look up to the Viceroy's Councillors for the information required to enable him to form an independent judgment on the acts of the Government of India, is ridiculous in the extreme. That the Indian Council has often done useful work cannot be denied by any person who has eyes to see. We need only instance the recent cases of the Vernacular Press Act, the cotton duties, and the Affghan war to show the usefulness of the body. These three cases are still fresh in the recollection of the public. Some of the members of the Council recorded emphatic protest against depriving the Vernacular Press of the freedom they had enjoyed for half a century; against remitting the cotton duties for the benefit of the powerful cotton lords of Lancashire, and against throwing the whole of the expenses of the Affghan war upon the revenues of India, in the face of Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that the war had been undertaken for the maintenance of England's prestige on the continent of Europe. These protests did not certainly prevent the carrying out of the obnoxious measures against which they were directed, but their publication produced a very good effect on English public opinion. The *Times* tells us that Indian Ministers have shown very little disposition to consult the Council. This statement displays gross ignorance of the history of Indian administration during the last 20 years. Does the *Times* mean to say that every Secretary of State for India ignored his Council in the arbitrary and high-handed manner in which it was done by Lord Salisbury? His Lordship's predecessors, though they disregarded the advice of the Council in some matters, always consulted them. The Marquis of Salisbury, as the *Bombay Gazette* says, was the first Secretary of State, who evinced a total contempt for his Council, and the result of that policy has been the Press Act, the License Act, and the Affghan war. Lord Salisbury telegraphed his approval of the Vernacular Press Bill to Lord Lytton without consulting his Council; and Sir Erskine Perry in his masterly minute on the Afghan war, which was noticed in these columns a few months ago, has shown that the whole policy which culminated in the invasion of Afghanistan had been matured by Lord Salisbury without the knowledge of his Councillors. Lord Lytton, in like manner completely disregarded the advice of his Council in dealing with the cotton duties. But because the late Viceroy did this, no one contends that the Governor General's Council should be abolished. Mountstuart Elphinistone had foreseen that the Indian Council would afford very little protection against a rash, fanciful and self-willed Secretary of State. Lord Salisbury was exactly such a man, and his contempt for his Council was no more than what might have been expected from him. But we must not forget that exceptional causes will always produce exceptional results, and that nothing can be argued from these regarding the ordinary course of events.

We are ready to admit that, as at present constituted, the Council of the Secretary of State for India is powerless for much good. The Act of 1858 is so obscurely worded that, as Mr. Fawcett remarks, in attempting to interpret some of its most important provisions, the highest authorities have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions. Attempts have from time to time been made to define the powers which could be exercised by the Council under the Act of 1858, but these attempts have not been attended with much success. Thus Lord Salisbury in his place in Parliament, said: "In reference to every question in which expenditure is involved—that is to say as you well know, in reference to every question of every kind, because I believe there is hardly any question in which expenditure is not involved, directly or indirectly—the Indian Council have the power of absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the decision of the Secretary of State." Lord Salisbury emphatically declared that he had arrived at this conclusion after consulting the highest legal authority, to wit, Lord Cairns. On the other hand the Duke of Argyll maintained the exactly opposite opinion and said that in his interpretation of the Act he was supported by the Lord Chancellor himself, who at the time, was Lord Hatherley. When two such eminent lawyers as Lord Cairns and Lord Hatherley differed as to the interpretation of those provisions of the Act of 1858, which relate to the functions of the Indian Council, it must be admitted that the law stands in urgent need of amendment. Lord Hatherley contended that Lord Cairns "appeared to give a meaning to the words of the Act, which they could not bear in any sound legal construction," and Lord Salisbury remarked that "about the doubtfulness of the law there can be no doubt whatever." His Lordship added:—"When the Lord Chancellor said a thing was black and two ex-chancellors said it was white, there must be some doubt about the law." The justness of this remark cannot be questioned by any sane person. It is curious that though Lord Salisbury had expressed a decided opinion that in reference to every question in which expenditure is involved * * * * The Indian Council have the power of absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the decision of the Secretary of State, His Lordsip, while holding the portfolio of Indian affairs, did not hesitate to adopt a new frontier policy involving an immense expenditure, not-only without the sanction of the Council but even without laying the matter before them. When the Indian Council can by the caprice of an individual be reduced to a mere nonentity, its constitution must be pronounced unsatisfactory. The wisest course certainly is not to abolish the present system but to remedy its defects. Sir Erskine Perry has well said that "it is only in some body like the Council of India that any stability of purpose or knowledge of the past policy of Government can be found." Sweep away the Council, and the Indian Minister, who as often as not may be completely ignorant of Indian affairs will act without any check whatever. He is no doubt constitutionally responsible to Parliament, but that responsibilty is purely nominal, as the House of Commons does not care to enforce it. To prevent a recurrence of the sad state of things which obtained under Lord Salisbury's tenure of the Indian Secretaryship, the constitution of the Indian Council should be reformed. No one has so persistently advocated the urgent necessity for this reform as Mr. Fawcett, and now that he is a member of the administration, though not of the Cabinet, we earnestly hope he will press the question upon the consideration of his colleagues.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIA.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has written a tremendous book on India. It consists of 502 octavo pages and embraces all sorts of Indian topics. Sir Richard Temple is peculiarly fitted to write about India. For thirty years he served in India, and in course of this long service he visited almost every part of this country. Beginning in the North-Western Provinces he was a prominent figure in the Punjab administration of Sir John Lawrence. He then became a member of the Civil Finance Commission after the financial crash in consequence of the Mutiny. He was a member of the Police Commission, whose report led to the present organization of the Police. He was a member of the Bengal Indigo Commission of 1861, and had thus an opportunity of studying the relations between the indigo planter, the zemindar and the ryot in Bengal. He acted for a short time as Private Secretary to Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister of India. He then became Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He was for a short time Foreign Secretary, and afterwards became Resident at Hyderabad. He was next appointed Finance Minister, and after serving for a few months as the delegate of the Government of India in the famine districts of Bengal and Behar in 1873 he was raised to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. In 1877 he was deputed as the delegate of the Government of India to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay to report on the Famine and was soon after appointed Governor of Bombay. Whilst in Bombay he visited Affghansthan and went as far as Kandhahar to inspect the transport arrangements and the new Railway. Thus Sir Richard Temple served in almost all parts of India in some capacity or other, and being an observant man, fully alive to the beauties of nature and art, and to the social forces working in the country under the influence of Western ideas and civilization, he did not miss the rare opportunities he thus had of studying the people of India, their manners, customs, sentiments and feelings, and the institutions introduced by the British Government. He has given his experiences, observations, and impressions in the book before us. We have neither time nor space to review the book at length, but we will content ourselves with a reproduction of his observations, views and opinions on some of the topics of the day. Sir Richard Temple is an optimist; he looks upon the bright side of the picture alone, and his book may be taken to contain all that can be said in favour of British rule in the East. He has given some vivid delineations of the natural scenery and art remains of India, for which we regret we cannot make room. Sir Richard Temple naturally enough devotes a long chapter to a description of the duties and character of the Covenanted Civil Service, of which he was a distinguished representative. He says that "it represents before the natives the essential qualities of British rule, and personally embodies the mind and intent of the Government." He also gives due prominence to the non-official European community, who as captains of labour lead the van of commercial and industrial activity and Western thought and civilization in India. Of the Anglo-Indian Press, to which he was so much indebted, he speaks very kindly. He says: "The Anglo-Indian newspaper press, as an institution, has always flourished. It circulates not only among the European community but also among the educated natives. Indeed from it, the natives gather largely their ideas regarding public matters and political affairs. The Europeans also pay much regard to it, although they read the newspapers from England also. It criticises with the utmost freedom and independence the policy and proceedings of the Government in India, and spares no pains to present information collected from all parts of the Indian empire. It obtains contributors from all sections of the European community, including the official classes. Some of its contributors have held high offices under Government, as the State permits its servants to communicate their thoughts and their knowledge to the newspapers, on the condition that they avoid matters of a confidential or controversial nature, or topics that may be otherwise objectionable, and rather encourages them to publish compositions which may promote the cause of science or enlarge the bounds of knowledge. It exercise real influence, and is of much use and assistance in the governance and management of the country. Its editors enjoy political consideration and among them there have been several, now either deceased or retired, who in their day were among the leading minds of the country and were ornaments of current Anglo-Indian literature, namely John Marshman, Meredith Townsend, George Smith, J. O.' B. Saunders, Dr. Buist, Robert Knight, J. M. Maclean." No longer bound by ties of office Sir Richard Temple now admits that officials are permitted to write for the press. Perhaps none exercised that privilege more than himself, but we are constrained to say that whilst in power he restrained the official pen with a relentless rigour, if it was not dipped in rose water. Of the Native Press Sir Richard says: "Of the Native newspapers published in the English language as yet few in number, some are distinguished by loyalty and good sense as well as by cultivated ability, and are creditable products of the new education, as for instance the *Hindu Patriot* of Calcutta. Others are notable for a latitude of criticism which, though extreme, does not transgress the limits ordinarily claimed for journalism." Of the Vernacular Press Sir Richard writes:

Of the vernacular newpapers, which are much more numerous many are signally and consistently loyal, while preserving independence in their thought and freedom in their criticism. Others again have been disfigured occasionally by writings which, though not actually seditious or treasonable, are

objectionable in their political tendency and likely to have the effect of causing ill-feeling against British rule, whether that effect is intended or not. Some few contained treasonous passages calculated to excite hatred against British rule. It was the occurrence of these passages from time to time which induced the Government of India to pass the Vernacular Press Act, empowering the executive authorities to check the publication of such matter. This Act was generally, though not universally, approved by English opinion in India, was for the most part disapproved by educated natives and was much discussed in England. It was not framed with any intention of repressing the free play of sentiment, fettering liberty of thought or preventing legitimate criticism of men and measures. Nor has it really been attended by any such consequence. The good sense of the Native journalists has generally spared the authorities the necessity of enforcing the Act, the procedure of which has been used only in one or two instances. The appearance of passages politically objectionable, indeed, has not entirely ceased, but has become rare and slight.

There remains, however, in too many Native newspapers a disposition to find fault with every thing and to be pleased with nothing under British rule, to form inflated notions and to ventilate impracticable suggestions. Such manifestations of discontent, though affecting the reputation of the Native press, though pointed at by its critics and regretted by its friends, should not be taken to mean more than it really does. Allowance must be made for some vagaries of thought in a nation which is being exercised in new ways of thinking. The state of the country and of the people often invites or demands criticism on the part of the Natives, it is in every way desirable that their sentiments and opinions should be unreservedly made known to the ruling classes, and such outspoken frankness should never be mistaken for disloyalty or disaffection. Though the Native vernacular press is in some degree important, yet its importance should not be exaggerated, for while it is read more or less by most of those who have any education, still its circulation is very far from reaching the mass of the people. The best and ablest Natives read chiefly the newspapers published in English.

Sir Richard Temple's criticisms of the vernacular press are discriminating and on the whole fair. They constitute the best reply to those political bigots, who cry for the continuance of the Vernacular Press Act. The peasants of India Sir Richard justly describes as peaceful, industrious and loyal. "They have," he remarks, "from time immemorial evinced, under every form of trial and trouble, many distinctively excellent qualities, such as self-reliance, courage in defence of home and family, mutual dependence among brethren, aptitude for village or parish organization, fraternal cohesion among the members of communities, instinctive perception of the nature of property, tenacity in assertion of proprietary right, veneration for ancestral custom, endurance of hardship and enterprising industry." He bears the following testimony to the character of the Bengal zemindars: "The principal zemindars or landlords form a lettered and refined class, having a great stake in the country, possessing leisure which is much given to the consideration of political affairs, and exerting on the whole a salutary influence of Native opinion. There is probably no class in India more loyal than the zemindars of Bengal, certainly there is none whose position rests so much on the stability of British rule." He speaks highly of the English-educated class. He says that "they are steadier officers, cleverer men of business, abler adminstrators, better workers and apter learners from being thus educated, is easily conceivable. The harder questions relate to the effect of the education on the conduct of these men, on their trustworthiness and integrity, their loyalty to the British Sovereign, their gratitude to their foriegn instructors, their attachment to Western Civilization and their sentiments in regard to the existing order of things. The answers to such questions, if thoughtfully rendered, will be found quite as satisfactory as could be fairly anticipated." He continues:

> In the first place, a due and proper standard of rectitude among the Native officials of the upper and middle grades has been obtained. Such men are now regarded as gentlemen in the best sense of the term, that is as men of honor. Their character is not impugned, their rectitude is trusted by public opinion, corruption on their part is not suspected.
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> Together with the public service, the profession of the law has advanced pari pasu. This great profession is for the most part a product of British rule, and is divided, as in England, into two branches like those of barristers and solicitors. Admission to the Native Bar is regulated by tests and examinations, which ensure the possession of high qualifications by those who apply for it. An almost equal improvement is visible in the Native barristers as in the judges, and a standard of professional etiquette prevails, formed on the English model.
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> As now constituted, the Native Bar is fast becoming a power in the country; its independence of demeanour, freedom of speech and sympathy with the people, are raising it daily in public estimation. Its conduct fosters the salutary belief, which is settling down in the minds of the Natives to the effect that the British system of civil justice constitutes a real palladium of their liberties and privileges. Its loyalty will be true towards the Government which is its foster-father. Improvements, similar in kind but much less in degree, are taking place in the profession of the Law, which branch includes attorneys, solicitors and all other legal practitioners. These Native practioners formerly had a very evil repute for stimulating wrongful litigation, promoting fraud and poisioning the moral atmostphere around the precincts of the Courts. Of this mischief much has been removed by the improvements in the native Bench and Bar, and by the operation of public opinion; but, much, unfortunately, remains.

Regarding Indian aspirations and political agitation under the influence of English civilization Sir Richard Temple writes:

> Thoughtful Englishmen may remember that self-Government among the Natives is one of the goals to which many of the administrative arrangements of India are tending. Natives are appointed members of the legislative Council of the Governor-General for all India, and of the local legislatures of Madras, Bombay and Bengal. They are honorary magistrates in the interior of the district; they serve as jurymen as assessors to aid the judges in criminal trials, as members of arbitration tribunals and of conciliation courts in civil causes. They take part in the administration of the funds raised by the road cess and other local cesses in the management of schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. They furnish the great majority of the commissioners in the municipalities, which exist in the capital cities, and are scattered over the length and breadth of the empire. They thus become the reponsible trustees administrators or controllers of the rates for the levying local taxes. In Calcutta and Bombay especially, and in some other central places, they enjoy as rate-payers the electoral franchise for the election of members of the Municipal corporations. The system whereby, in so many parts of the country, village communities are constituted, or village headmen are vested with petty powers in police matters, is the very embodiment of the principle of self-government in the rural districts.

But most of these local Committees as Sir Richard Temple doubtless knows are shams. Of Native Associations he says: "In most of the capital cities there are Native Associations, formed for the avowed purpose of representing their views, wishes or grievances to the authorities. Several of these bodies can make their voice heard, not only in India, but even as far as England. Such societies are regarded favourably by the Government as affording the means for legitimately and temperately representing or vindicating the opinions of the Natives. The memorials and addresses, though sometimes transgressing the limits of propriety, are, as a rule, judiciously reasoned and moderately expressed." He describes the British Indian Association as "the wealthiest, the most highly educated, and the most independently outspoken body of native gentlemen in the country."

Of Native charity Sir Richard Temple writes:

> Personal kindness and charity have always been among the most loveable characteristics of the Natives. These sentiments have induced men to support not only their female relatives and their aged or helpless connexions, which is well, but also their able-bodied and idle male relatives, which is not well. Many a rising man is weighted in his career by listless persons who hang about him, instead of shifting for themselves. This tendency which has been heretofore excessive, is diminished by the influences of education. Virtuous and most commendable sacrifices are often made by Natives, who stint and pinch themselves in order to afford a good education to their young relatives. The youths thus educated generally recompense their friends for these sacrifices, by evincing a resolute spirit of self-help. The sympathy of Natives also spreads beyond the circle of relations, friends or dependants. It extends to the miserable wherever met with, to the living communities at large, and to the needs of posterity yet unborn. The charity of Natives is, indeed, often misdirected, but is generously profuse. Every Native, who makes a fortune, immediately gives away a part of it to works of public usefulness or charity. Every city in the empire is improved endowed or beautified, by the benevolence or munificence of individual citizens. In prosperous years the sums, thus nobly dispensed, are enormous; and even in the worst years, the source of this bounty is never exhausted. In the interior of the country, works of public utility, on the road-sides and in many other spots attest the spirit of philanthropy which prevails among wealthy Natives. In many provinces the Government wisely publishes a list of the works of public utility constructed by individuals, these publications redound to the credit of those concerned.

We have not space for more extracts in this issue. We propose to recur to this interesting work hereafter.

MR. CAIRD ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

III.

MR. CAIRD advocates more extended employment of Natives in the public service. The costly English civil service, he also proposes, "should be limited to such numbers in each Presidency as would supply European superintendence for each district and an appeal judge, to whom appeal from the native courts would lie. The other European officers should be wholly employed in the superintendence of the people, and of the Native officials, and in the direction of the police." This is a most reasonable proposal, which will commend itself to the approval of all intelligent and right-thinking persons. That costly foreign labour should not be imported for the performance of work, which can be as well done by cheap indigenous labour may be accepted as an axiom. But the Indian Government does not act upon this sound principle. It does every thing in its power to create fat appointments for the benefit of Europeans. This is the chief cause of the immense increase in civil expenditure that has taken place since the transfer of the Govern ment of the country to the Crown. In the series of articles headed "Retrenchment and Reform" in these columns we have fully shown in what direction reductions can be effected. Mr. Caird rightly holds that Native Indians should be more largely employed in the administration of the country, all details of judicial, revenue, and executive business being left to them; that one or two European officers should be posted in every district for purposes of supervision; and that as Natives of India serving in their own country, would require less pay than Europeans for doing the same duties, a more extended employment of Natives in the public service will result in economy. It is needless to say that we entirely agree with Mr. Caird on this point. Of course, as a political necessity, the highest posts should be filled by Europeans; but there is no reason why Natives should not occupy all the high posts second only to those of the first degree. Indeed, the English Civil Service should be restricted to the numbers required to fill the higher ranks, so far as it is absolutely necessary that they should be so filled. We have always been of opinion that the extended employment of Natives in the public service ought to effect a reduction in expenditure. Mr. Fawcett, in his book on Indian Finance, thus puts the case:—"One simple principle should regulate the official pay of Natives and of Europeans. The Government, being trustees of the public revenue, are not justified in spending one shilling of this revenue unnecessarily, and consequently they are bound not to pay more for any work which may require to be done than is sufficient to secure the services of those who are competent to perform it. If a qualified native is willing to accept £1,000 a year where it would be requisite to give an equally competent European £2,000 a year, a strong argument is afforded, not for making an unnecessary addition of £1,000 a year to the salary of the native, but for saving this amount by employing him instead of the Europeans." Due weight should be attached to the principle laid down by Mr. Fawcett; but at the same time it should be carried to its logical conclusion by filling all the posts in the public service by Natives except the few which must be filled by Europeans. The best solution of the salary question, in our opinion, would be to fix uniformly on equitable principles the pay attached to the different offices, and, when such offices, are held by Europeans, to give them a personal allowance as a compensation for the disadvantages of their position in a foreign country.

The criticisms which the Government of India make on Mr. Caird's proposals for the extended employment of Natives in the public service, are amusing. They express their entire concurrence in his view, that justice to the people of India as well as motives of economy demand that Natives should be more largely employed in the higher branches of the service. They write:—"In accordance with the orders of Her Majesty's Government, rules have been passed and published whereby about one-sixth of the higher appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service will be gradually filled by Natives of India. Orders have been issued that, in future, none but Natives of India are to be appointed to the Judicial and Administrative branches of the Subordinate (or Uncovenanted) Civil Services, and we are taking care that these orders shall be fully obeyed. At the same time we are reducing the number of recruits annually recruited from England for the higher ranks of the Civil Service." But the Government of India remark that the scheme could not be extended more rapidly without detriment and danger to the State. That Lord Lytton and his councillors should look upon His Lordship's rules pub-

lished in August 1879 as the best and most satisfactory solution of the question giving Natives larger share in the administration of their own country, is scarcely surprising. But it has been over and over again shown in these columns that the new Native Civil Service is a sham. It has not gratified the legitimate aspirations of the people in the matter of their employment in the public service. The Charter Act of 1833 laid down that no Native of India should be excluded from holding any office which he might be fitted by education and character to fill. Though this solemn pledge has been reiterated times without number, it has not been redeemed as yet; and no one knows when it will be redeemed. So far from facilitating the entrance of the Natives of India to the higher ranks of the public service, the Government has placed every possible obstacle in their way. The reduction of the limit of age for candidates for admission into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service from 21 to 19 years has practically barred the entrance of our countrymen into that coveted service. Mr. Caird would abolish the Covenanted Civil Service. We are quite in accord with him on this point; but we do not at all agree with him when he says that the civil administration should be manned mainly by officers from the British Army. Mr. Caird observes:—"Among Europeans there should be no longer a privileged service. Englishmen are wanted for superintendence only. For that purpose they ought to be men who have given proof of good sense, courage and calm judgment; with habits of punctuality, discipline, and the performance of duty with exactness." So far Mr. Caird is unanswerable; but when he proceeds farther and says that "for the general purpose of superintendence, in which nine-tenths of the English officers would be employed, my observation in India leads me to think that the Army would be an excellent school," he takes up an untenable position. If the British Army became the only means of entrance to the higher posts of the Indian Civil Service, it would be a great misfortune to the country. Our opinion is that the best men, who have given conclusive proof of their fitness, should be taken wherever they could be found.

The next subject with which Mr. Caird deals is the legal and judicial system. We agree with him in thinking that the English laws which have been introduced by the British into India are unsuited to the country; and that the working of the judicial system has been far from satisfactory. Laws are often made without due regard to the circumstances of the country and the habits of the people. The British in the plenitude of their insular pride, believe that their laws are the best that have yet been devised by the genius of man; and they really cannot understand that any human being can in his heart object to be subjected to those laws. They naturally forget that orientals are satisfied with far less complex legal and judicial systems than Western peoples. From time immemorial the Natives of India have been accustomed to a cheap and speedy administration of justice in a simple fashion. But nevertheless, we hold that it would be a mistake to revive what Mr. Caird calls "the patriarchal method of rule common in theEast." It is certainly desirable that the regime of discretion should give place to the Reign of Law. But the laws should be simple and suited to the circumstances of the country. Wholesale introduction of English laws into India under the garb of codification cannot be too strongly condemned. We concur with the Government of India that the discretionary administration of justice is incompatible with a high, and even a moderate degree of commercial activity. But at the same time we must point out that there may be such a thing as over-doing in law as in other matters. In 1780, the British Parliament guaranteed "the Native inhabitants of the British provinces in India in the enjoyment of their ancient laws, usages, rights and privileges." But we may state without fear of contradiction that this guarantee has not been fulfilled in all cases. Mr. Henry Bell, Barrister-at-Law, in a thoughtful lecture delivered last year before the Bengal Social Science Association, clearly showed how the provisions of the Hindu Law on some of the most important points have been varied by the decisions of British Courts of Justice. The Government of India are in error in stating that Indian ideas and Indian customs regarding inheritance, adoption, marriage &c., have been invariably allowed to the exclusion of English ideas on the subject. They refer to Mr. Whitley Stokes' ambitious scheme of codifications and remark: "Fear has at times been expressed lest Indian customs, which are often in a transition state, and which would ordinarily disappear with the march of affairs should be crystallized and rendered permanent by hasty action on the part of Indian legislatures. Of recent years proposals have been made, in some cases with high authority, to introduce into Indian codes of substantive law based on the experience and statute-books of advanced Western nations. Other authorities versed in Indian affairs advise us to abstain from enacting such codes, and to confine our legislative action to meeting necessities as they actually arise, and to codifying the laws of India as may have been expounded by law courts or actually ascertained by jurists. We have not finally decided which of these two course to adopt, or whether some middle courses might not be expedient." We earnestly hope the Government of India will not revolutionize Native Society by the introduction of English laws and ideas, which will be the inevitable consequence of the carrying out of Mr. Whitley Stoke's scheme of codification.

That there is great room for improvement in our judicial system the Government of India have not been able to deny. But they hold that the improvement needed is in the direction of limiting the power of appeal and of protecting ignorant litigants in the manner provided by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. It is quite natural that this opinion should be entertained by our "executive" Legislature. Model executive officers like Mr. Cracroft Hope are for obvious reasons strongly opposed to a system of appeals. But the right of appeal is an important safeguard against injustice and high-handed proceedings. It is a privilege dearly valued by our countrymen. So long as the courts of first instance are not materially improved the limitation of the power of appeal would be a serious mistake. This power might be limited by the adoption of the excellent scheme of appellate benches which has been very carefully framed by Sir Ashley Eden in consultation with the Sir Richard Garth. Remedial legislation of the kind embodied in the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act is confiscation pure and simple. Mr. Caird proposes the abolition of fees on petty litigation and the establishment of Native Panchayat Courts to decide,as far as possible, civil cases. The high scale of fees now levied on civil litigation should to our thinking be greatly reduced. The present rates are almost prohibitory. They are a heavy tax on justice, such as is enough to make Jeremy Bentham turn in his grave. The Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil are a terrible engine of oppression; and their abolition would be a move in the right direction. Mr. Caird, we are sorry to see, recommends the exclusion of pleaders from petty courts of justice. He recommends that the employment of vakeels in Small Cause Courts should be forbidden, and the whole responsibility be cast upon the Judges. So long as Small Cause Courts exist, pleaders cannot be excluded from them without great detriment to the public interests. These courts, as we have said,should be abolished and replaced by Panchayet Courts. The average Anglo-Indian official hates pleaders. He sighs for a return of the days when B. A's and pleaders were unknown; and it is from him probably that Mr. Caird has imbibed his dislike for that body. But pleaders are a most useful class. An intelligent bar imposes an important check on the vagaries of the judiciary. The Government of India rightly say that the protection given by the Indian Courts is greatly valued by the people of India. They point out that when it is proposed to remove any class of rights or claims from the cognizance of the courts to the discretion of executive officers, there is always much outcry and protest amongst all classes of the people who may be concerned. The working of our judicial system is, undoubtedly, not quite satisfactory. But then the proper remedy for this is not to close the Indian courts of justice, but to improve them as far as possible.

THE SONTHAL EXCITEMENT.

THE ENERGETIC MEASURES adopted by Sir Ashley Eden have practically checked the Sonthal excitement. The Census rules have been relaxed, and the night census has been given up. The enumeration will be taken during the day. Of course much value cannot be attached to the Census so taken, for if as is apprehended the bulk of the Sonthals will leave their homes and fly to the jungles, the enumeration will not be worth the paper on which it will be written. Still we wish that this business would soon come to an end. We do not believe that the excitement among the Sonthals is solely due to the census. It must have been made a pretext by the ringleaders, but we believe there is actual discontent at the bottom. We are not prepared to say that this discontent is just or well founded, but we believe its existence cannot be denied. The Sonthals we cannot help saying have been petted on one side and goaded on the other. In 1854 they rose against the constituted authority, because they were not satisfied with the action of the courts in decreeing debts owed by them to the mahajuns. After this rebellion was suppressed a patriarchal system of government was established by Sir Frederic Halliday. The Sonthals no longer tied down by rigid laws thought that they had got what they wanted. In the meantime the progress of civilization gradually permeated the dark recesses of Sonthalia. "The East India Railway," as SirGeorge Campbell remarked in his administration report for 1871-72, "carried along the strip between the hills and the Ganges, formerly dense jungle, much opened up the country, while a road was run right through the heart of the Sonthal country." The Sonthal tracts were thus opened up, capitalists were attracted, cultivation extended, and the value of land rose. Sir William Grey thought that the time had arrived to bring the Sonthals within the pale of civilization, and he proposed to regulationize the Sonthal districts. But most of the local officers, who delighted in patriarchal powers, offered a passive resistance to this progressive policy, and whether encouraged by them or not the Sonthals became restless. Sir George Campbell now succeeded to the Bengal guddi, and as he made it his mission to upset every thing doneby his predecessors, he strenuously set himself in undoing the policy of Sir William Grey. Rumours of excitement among the Sonthals reached him, and in looking into the matter he came to the conclusion that the Sonthals had a real grievance, that the law of property established in Bengal was not suited to this backward people, that the Sonthal districts should be again non-regulationized, and that all powers should be vested in the executive officer. He accordingly got a Regulation passed "for the peace and good government of the Sonthal pergunnahs." This Regulation gave the Lieutenant-Governor full power to appoint officers to make a settlement of landed rights, to restore dispossessed manjhees and others, to settle rents, and to record the customs and usages of the people. It also introduced a usury law limiting the accumulation of interest on debts; and it laid down what laws were to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and what were left to the discretion of the Government to introduce or withdraw as found desirable from time to time. The high hopes entertained of it by its author have not, however, been realized. Although rents have been considerably lowered to the detriment of landlord rights, and other concessions made to the Sonthals, they are not as recent events show satisfied. In fact the more is given to them, the more do they want. Their appetite grows on what it feeds on. On the other hand their rents in those tracts in which the State is the landlord have been greatly increased, it is said 70 to 80 per cent. There is a strange inconsistency in the Government in raising its own rents, while it has been forcibly lowering those of the private landlord. The discontent of the Sonthals thus produced has been again intensified by the mischievous influence of some fanatics working upon their imagination. Seeing that every time they show some excitement they get some concession

they have been naturally crying for more, while the fanatics tell them that the millenium is at hand when the Raj will be restored to them. In their present attitude they require a conciliatory but firm treatment. We agree with those who think that the dismemberment of the Sonthal districts by annexing them to the adjoining regulation districts will destroy their clannish feelings and their hallucinations of political supremacy some day or other, for then they will form a part of the general population of the country. Then the Police ought to be strengthened, and brought under the regulation system. And lastly the rents demanded by Government should be brought down to the standard fixed for private estates. A vigorous administration is essentially necessay, and though temporary concessions may be made to them in order to allay the present excitement, the law ought to be enforced hereafter with a firm hand.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy will receive a deputation of the British Indian Association with their welcome address to-morrow at 3. P. M.

THE EVENING PARTY at Government House last Monday night was very largely attended, we should say crowded. Both the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon were very gracious and courteous to their guests. A large number of the guests were presented to the Viceroy, and were received very kindly by His Excellency. The impression left on the minds of the assembly was that His Excellency was frank, genial, hearty and affable.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India proposes to establish Savings Banks in connection with the Post Office. Deposits, however small, will be received, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. will be allowed. The depositors will be allowed to draw once a week, and will be furnished with accounts in the vernacular. The object of this measure is to make the people thrifty. We wish the project every success.

JUST AS we were going to press we received a batch of papers from the Foreign Office respecting Russian intrigues in Afghanistan. These papers have already been published in England. We thank the Foreign Office for putting the Indian press in possession of the papers simultaneously. We hope to notice them in our next.

ALTHOUGH we do not attach much political significance to the conspiracy discovered in Kolhapore, we must confess that the Government of Bombay is somewhat premature in giving its opinion on its object and character. The Secretary to the Bombay Government writes that "the Government placed no credence in the reality of the treason charged, and believed that it was part of the imposture, of which the real object was to get money from ignorant people and to stir up the lawless to commit dacoities." This may be really the case, but the Government would have acted discreetly, if it had maintained silence till the trial was over.

WE THANK Messrs Thacker Spink & Co. for a copy of their Directory for 1881. It is full and comprehensive, and neatly got up. A map of India has been annexed to it with a picture of Government House, Calcutta, on the title-page. The general plan of the Directory is continued with some improvement. Considerable information has been compressed within a small compass but without any sacrifice of clearness and facility of reference. Of the several new features in the present Directory is a newspaper and periodical directory, which is full enough. We congratulate the publishers on the success of their enterprise.

WE HAVE received the report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1879-80. This Fund, as our readers are doubtless aware, was originally started in 1872 under the auspices of Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagara. It started with 10 subscribers and now numbers 356. The gross earnings of the Fund in 1872 amounted to Rs. 1,754,-14,-6 and the same at the end of 1879-80 to Rs. 1,06,120. The nett deposits with the Government amount to Rs. 88,830. The state of the Fund is thus very satisfactory, and we congratulate the managers on the success they have achieved.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the following, which occurs in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* for the 5th instant:

"Any one well acquainted with the Calcutta public could, at a glance down the list, pick out a good number of names both European and Native, which would never be allowed to appear in a list of presentations at St. James' but how can an Aid-de-Camp. perhaps new to Calcutta, certainly acquainted with only one class of Calcutta society, know how to distingnish between the black sheep and the white. No doubt, the official who has the scrutinizing of the names sent in for presentation, little suspects that a fee and no small one, is charged by certain Natives, who have been already presented, for presenting others; but such I have been assured is the case, and I have little doubt that it is an idea quite consonant with Native manners and customs. To be able to approach the man in power has always been an object worth paying for according to oriental ideas."

The last statement is simply a gross libel. Who were the gentlemen, who presented native gentlemen at the last Levee? We give their names below:

Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Babu Chuckunlal Roy, (zemindar, Chuckdighi,) Babu Rajendernath Mitter, (Assistant Secretary, Bengal Government) Rai Gopal Mohun Sirkar Bahadur, (office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy) Newab Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur, Mr. E. Lethbridge C. I. E., Hon'ble G. O. Paul, C. L. E., Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, Mr. R. Turnbull, Baboo Durgachurn Law, Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Mr. B. L. Gupta, Babu Grishchunder Ghose, (attorney-at-law) Moulvi Mahamemad Yusuf, (Pleader High Court) Raja Rajendra Mullik, Kumar Raj Coomar Roy, (son of the late Raja Nursing Chunder Roy) Dr. O. Mackenzie, Prince Fureedeen Kadar Mirza Hazabar Ali Bahadur, Rai Badri Das Bahadur, Subadar Major Natha Sing Sardar Bahadur.

Will the writer have the courage to spot one gentleman in the above list, who can be even suspected of having taken a "fee" in presenting native gentlemen at the Levee? If he has facts, he should be out with them. We are really surprised that such a respectable journal as the *Englishman* should have allowed any writer to indulge in such foul insinuations against the native character, though the editor might not be responsible for his opinions. We hate personalities, but we are almost tempted to say, let a certain writer recall to his mind his own antecedents before he throws dirt upon the native character.

WE THANK Raja Showrindra Mohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. C.I.E., for a copy of his new work, entitled "the Eight Principal Rasas of the Hindus." *Rasas* may be described as *sentiments*. Our author has given in this book an account of the laws of the ancient Hindu drama, a description of our various dramatic compositions, an exposition of the *Rasas*, of *Bhavas* (through which the former receive their full development and of their various ramifications,) the names of the *Ragas* adapted to each *Rasa*, a notice of the Aryan stage and of the color of the drop-scene peculiar to each, and other matters bearing on the subject. With the view of illustrating the eight principal *Rasas*, he has selected well known scenes from our old classics, given their *tableaux*, and composed short dramatic pieces, illustrating their character, preceded by descriptive songs set to such *Ragas* and *Talas* as have been declared appropriate to them by high authorities. This is a splendid work and does great credit to its noble author.

Last Saturday night the brothers the Hon'ble Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore and Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore gave an entertainment to the *elite* of the Hindu community by illustrating at their family theatre the different *Rasas* with short dramatic interludes and songs appropriate to each *Rasa*, sentiment or passion. The design of the illustrations, which was entirely due to Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore, was quite original in Bengali and carried out with exquisite taste. The actors performed their parts with much skill and spirit. The performance lasted about three hours and was well sustained throughout. Both the Maharaja and Raja were unceasing in their attention to their guests.

ON TUESDAY last His Excellency the Viceroy received the welcome address of the Corporation of Calcutta. The Town Council waited in deputation, and Mr. Souttar, the Chairman, read the address. His Excellency returned a courteous and hearty reply, from which we give the following extract:

GENTLEMEN.—I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of meeting you—the Corporation of Calcutta—and I thank you most sincerely for the address which you have just presented to me, and for the kind welcome which you accord to me in that address, for which I thank you all the more because you have been good enough to include in it my wife—Lady Ripon. I am also deeply touched by the sympathy which you express towards me in connexion with the recent illness with which I have been visited. I am glad to say that it has pleased God to raise me from that illness, and to restore me once more to health and strength, and I can assure you that the kind sympathy which has been expressed towards me under that trial, not by you only, gentlemen, but I may say, I think, throughout India, and by men of all classes, opinions, and creeds, will tend greatly to stimulate me to discharge to the utmost of my ability, and to the full extent of my energies, the great responsibilities which have been entrusted to me by my Sovereign.

Gentlemen, I watch with the greatest interest the progress of Municipal institutions in this country, and especially in the case of a Corporation like this, which is possessed in part of a representative character.

Nothing could be better in spirit than this reply.

THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION have presented an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy. We are glad to observe that they touched upon various important topics of the day, among which were the Cotton duties and the License tax. We transcribe below their remarks on these two momentous questions:

The committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association have more than once urged on the Government of India their views on the impolicy of sacrificing the revenue derived from the duty on Piece Goods, which in itself did not amount to a protection of local industry, and the removal of which will not in any way benefit the consumer. We now learn from the Board of Revenue Reports for the past year 1879-80 that, in spite of the general prosperity of Trade, there has been a loss of revenue, under the head of Customs, in Bengal alone, of 13½ lakhs of rupees, while we are told that the sacrifice of the duty on certain classes of goods has had "a distinctly mischievous effect on Trade," and it is feared that the confusion and loss arising therefrom will continue and increase.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has suggested that the difficulty might be resolved "by bringing all classes of cotton goods on the Customs Tariff again at an equal, but reduced, rate of duty."

We venture to hope that this sound and practical suggestion will receive your Excellency's careful consideration.

The disorganised condition of the Finances, consequent on the heavy expenses of the Afghan war, and other circumstances, led to the imposition of an Imperial License Tax, the operation of which is confined to the mercantile and trading classes of the community, upon many of whom it presses very hardly, and which is in its very nature and operation totally unsuited to the condition of the people. Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Northbrook, conferred a great benefit on the country by the abolition of the Income Tax, and your Excellency will earn the lasting gratitude of the people by sweeping away the present Tax, which is nothing less than an Income Tax in its most partial and obnoxious form.

His Excellency has graciously acknowledged the address.

SOME TIME ago we noticed Syed Amir Hossein's pamphlet on Mahomedan education. It was we observe made the subject of correspondence between the Director of Public Instruction and the Bengal Government. The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains Sir Ashley Eden's orders on the subject. His Honor does not sanction the proposal of immediate abolition of the Hooghly Madrassa, and absolutely negatives the suggestion of any reduction of the Madrassas of Chittagong and Rajshye. Neither does His Honor think it necessary to establish a separate College in the Calcutta Madrassa for the education of Mahomedans, the Presidency College of Calcutta being open to both Hindus and Mahomedans alike. The funds at the disposal of Government for Mahomedan education maintain the Hooghly Madrassa as well as the Madrassas in Chittagong and Rajshye, they also provide scholarships and schooling fees of Mahomedan students. These Syed Amir Hossein proposed to reduce and abolish in order to find funds for the proposed College, and the reduction not being sanctioned the charge would necessarily devolve upon the State, to which the Lieutenant-Governor objects. With regard to the proposal for the revision of the course for the Arabic department of the Calcutta Madrassa, the Lieutenant-Governor awaits a further report from the Director. His Honor has asked the Director to appoint a Committee to consider whether the

boarding arrangements at the Calcutta Madrassa could not be so far improved and developed that Mahomedan boys holding scholarships or having been already educated at the Madrassa or at any of the Mohsin Edowment School, should be able to board there while continuing their studies at the Presidency or any other Calcutta College. It is true that Syad Amir Hossein has not got what he so earnestly advocated, but he deserves the thanks of the Mahomedan community for rousing the attention of Government to the necessity of providing better means for the promotion of English education among his co-religionists.

WE THANK Mr. Rivett-Carnac for a copy of his memorandum published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, on clay discs called "Spindle Whorls, and votive Seals found in Sankisa, Behar, and other Buddhist ruins in the North-Western Provinces. The clay discs were discovered by village urchins, who were encouraged by Mr. Rivett-Carnac to bring to him every thing in the shape of "antiquities" that could be grubbed out from the extensive ruins and from neighbouring mounds at Kanouj, Sankisa, and Behar Khos in Fategarh district. These clay discs are thus classified. A. Terra Cotta Discs, plain and ornamented. B. Ditto with a hole through the centre. C. Terra Cottas "in the form of a top and the crater of a volcano" (Mr. Rivett-Carnac uses the words of Dr. Schliemann, Troy, p. 38 to describe these peculiar specimens). D. Clay Balls, plain and ornamented. The memorandum is interesting and gives some curious information.

"ENGLAND seems to be a relentless prick to Indian bladders. It has a nack of most unmercifully puncturing the finest specimens of the kind that we can send. Within the last six years it has played harry and diddle with three of the best that Indian newspaper lungs could blow into perfect rotundity of shape. First came a live Prig, a veritable L. G., whose pocket it was presumed contained a patent for a seat in the cabinet, or, at least, an Under-Secretaryship, and the prick has forced him to dwindle down to a Parliamentary bore. Then came a Bumble to whom the universe contained nothing that was unknown and unmastered, and on the very day of his landing, the roof of a friendly hotel had to save him from being torn in twain by that prick. And now a coroneted Viceroy, poet, romancer, wit and statesman is denounced as a school-boy who writes out his theme, gets it by heart, practises it in private rehearsals, to pass for an orator in the greatest assembly in England. It is true that bureaucratic India is not the proper soil for such a republican plant as oratory, and people are not wanting, who remember having seen even after-dinner speeches printed on the finest wove, embossed with coronets in gold, long before delivery; but who would have dreamed of a charge of rehearsal? And, as if that was not enough, it is said that even his own mother should rise against him, and publicly denounce him as a foul betrayer to her who gave him birth! *Hei mihi! Hei mihi! Heu prisca fides!*"

We have got the above from a mangy Cynic, and publish it only not to disoblige him; but for his edification and improvement we quote the following racy irony from the sage of 85 Fleet Street:

I say check unruly speech. I may go further, and never use language that is not largely diluted with water. Never say you loathe a thing, when you have such a harmless word as dislike. Never call people vicious when you can describe them as faulty. Never accuse a man of impudence when you can say he has a little too much confidence; never say he is headstrong when you have such a word as venturesome. Remember that nothing is atrocious, it is only notorious; that no one is callous, he is only unsuscepiible. Remember that no one cheats, he only beguiles; that no one is criminal, he is only illegal; that no one commits a blunder, he is only guilty of an error of judgment. Things that coarse people would call trash, you must speak of as trifles; things that coarser people would call filthy, you must speak of as dingy; things that both would call gaudy, you must speak of as glittering. Never forget that people are not fools or foolish, they are simply simple; that they are not vulgarly fat, but pleasantly adipose; that no one gorges, but only fills himself; that murder is softened in to despatch; that lies must always be called fibs, and the man who creates lies must be called a fibber.

This is what Mrs. Grundy requires of her neighbours in these our enlightened days?

THE FIFTIETH annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Oriental Seminary took place last Saturday, Mr. Justice Wilson presiding. Among others there were present Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Furgusson, Dr. Coates, Revd. Mr. Robertson, and almost all the leading members of the Hindu Community. After distributing the prizes Mr. Wilson delivered an address in which he dwelt on the general importance of education, and pointed out in a pleasant and forcible manner that the questions of primary education and high education were not distinct but closely bound up with each other. He also congratulated the managers of the Seminary on the success achieved by them. Maharaja Komulkrishna as President of the Managing Committee thanked Mr. Wilson for his presence and address, and Babu Pearychand Mittra thanked the Committee on behalf of the guardians. Babu Pearychand dwelt on the necessity of practical education for Indian youths, and recommended agricultural education as a means of livelihood. The Oriental Seminary is an unaided Native Institution, and although it has had vicissitudes of fortune it is now in the hands of an excellent managing Committee, and has thoroughly recovered its position. At the last Entrance Examination, it passed nine students out of seventeen, three of whom in the first division.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Gile's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
His Highness The Maharaja of Indore	13	4	0
Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore	13	8	0
Do. Do. Burdwan	4	4	0
Ghateswara Reading Club	2	0	0
Bellary Literary Society	6	10	0
H. G. Sharp Esq., C. S., Rampore Bowlea	20	0	0
Secretary Newadi Reading Club	6	10	0
Syud Wager Hossain, Colgong	6	10	0
Somrah Public Library	10	0	0
Rajamundry Debating Association	6	10	0
Baboo Nobinkrishna Banerji, Berhampore	5	0	0
" Chunderbhooson Bose, Bhilwara	14	14	0
" Koonjobehary Dey, Chaudpore	13	4	0
" Muddonmohan Misser, Bhaugulpore	1	2	0
" Denonath Sircar, Cuttuck	13	4	0
" Prosunnocoomar Ghosal, Mourbhunj	5	0	0
" Rajcoomar Sircar, Korachmariah	13	4	0
" Shivchunder Mookerji, Etah	10	0	0
" Kesovchunder Acharjea Chowdry, Mymensingh	13	4	0
" Nilmony Cowar, Ranchee	13	4	0
" Mothoormohun Mookerji, Dera Doon	13	4	0
" Kesovchunder Dev, Seetapore	13	4	0
" Modoosoodon Mohapatar, Cuttuck	6	10	0
" Banymadhub Banerji, Darjeeling	1	4	0
" Chundee Churn Mojoomdar, Dera Doon	4	0	0
" Kadarnath Mookerji, Julpigoree	13	4	0
" Kylashchunder Ghose, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
" Radhagobind Roy, Saheb Bahadoor, Dinagepore	13	4	0
" Chundernath Roy Chowdry, Meenakhan	6	0	0
" Hurrysaran Moitra, Rungpore	13	4	0
" Mohendrachunder Goopta, Rungpore	8	4	0
" Tarrucknath Dutt, Bardone	3	0	0
" Soseevooson Mookerji, Lahore	13	4	0
" Woomanath Sen, Commillah	13	4	0
" Asbootosh Sircar, Darbhangah	20	0	0
" Koonjobehary Goopta, Nursingpore	6	10	0
" Doorgadas Nundi, Paribar	5	0	0
" Gurnchurn Chuckerbutty, Tumlook	6	10	0
" Bhugwanprasad Dutt, Pooree	13	4	0
" Monmothnath Bose, Magoorah	5	0	0
" Wopendrakishore Banerji, Budaon	13	4	0
" Kadarnath Roy, Dacca	13	4	0
" Kheiterchunder Additto, Allahabad	13	4	0
" Gobinchunder Ghosal, Nagoda	6	8	0
ERRATUM.			
For, Gopalchunder Mittra, Bustee, Rs 3 Read	0	0	

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 9, 1881.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. H. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for eight months under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th March 1881, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. W. Stark is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong, is vested with the power of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purpose in that district.

In modification of the orders of the 26th June, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th July 1880, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th July last.

Moulvi Mohamed Azhar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Atteah Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Rusick Lall Bose is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, during the absence on leave, of Moulvi Mohamed Azhar, or untill further orders.

Babu Judoo Nath Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Mr. J. C. Price, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 27th ultimo *vice* Mr. F. Jones.

Mr. A. Manson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong is appointed to act, until further orders in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 27th ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. A. Hopkins.

Babu Bepin Behary Paramanic, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh Patna is transferred to the Seetamurhee division of the district of Mozufferpore,

transferred to the Seetamurhee division of the district of Mozufferpore.

Babu Jogondro Nath Sen Sub-Deputy Collector, Seetamurhee Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Barh division of the district of Patna.

Babu Peary Mohun Bose temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Tajpore Durbhanga, is transferred to the Nowada division of the district of Gya.

Moulvi Syed Wajid Hossein, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar Shahabad is transferred to Tajpore division of the district of Durbhunga.

Moonshe Kootubooddeen Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Patna Division is posted to Buxar in the district of Shahabad during the absence on leave, of Moulvi Nusseeruddin or until further orders.

Mr. C. S. Bayley Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. D. Blyth Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Political and Appointment Departments during the absence on leave of Mr. H. M. Kisch or until further orders.

Babu Hurrish Chundra Banerjee, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector lately employed on special duty in the Northern Bengal State Railway, is allowed leave for three months, under Rule II, Section 13, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1881.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of three lac and eighty thousand cubic feet more or less, of well pugged and well burnt Jhama Khoa for road repairs.

One-third of the quantity tendered for to be delivered at the Municipal Depots by the 1st of April, 1881, and the remaining two-thirds by the 1st of September following, or one-third of the whole quantity on or before the following dates.

1st April 1881.
15th June 1881.
1st September 1881.

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained on application from the Superintendent of Store's Office.

Tenders to be submitted not later than the 1st proximo, and to be accompanied by an earnest deposit of one per cent, on the total quantity tendered for.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any quantity not less 20,000 cubic feet.

R. C. GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

DISHONESTY THE VERY WORST POLICY POSSIBLE OR TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A pamphlet written with a view to benefit students, and all who go up for competitive examinations, whether they be European or Native gentlemen. Price one anna. postage (from 1 to 10 copies ½ anna.

To be had at the Baptist Mission Press Calcutta.

ROAD CESS DEPARTMENT.

Wanted a Draftsman and estimater on a salary of Rupees 50 per month, one who has had practical experience will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials on or before the 28th current to the District Engineer, Monghyr.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO. LD.

NOTICE.

A further portion of this Tramway from Kurseong to Sonada was opened for Traffic on the 1st instant.

9th February, 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Secretaries.*

READY FOR SALE.

Will shortly be published speeches and minutes of the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C. I. E. Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2. To Non-Subscribers Rs. 3. Postage 2 annas. Intending Subscribers are to send in their names and subscription strictly in advance to Ram Chunder Palit, No. 16, Bheem Ghose's Lane, Calcutta.

Speeches of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, Cloth Bound 1-8, Paper Bound 1, Postage 2 annas per copy. To be had of R. C. Palit, No. 16 Bheem Ghose's Lane, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No more applications need be made for employment on the Orissa Coast Canal as all vacancies have been filled. Persons who have already applied are not to expect replies and no applicants will be seen by the undersigned at his office.

J. N. APJOHN.
Offg. Supdg.-Engineer
Supdg.-Engineer's Office, South Western Circle.
South Western Circle.
Calcutta 7th February 1881.

VERY URGENT NOTICE.—Price with postage Rs. 2-2 a copy.—The *Third* and *Considerably Improved Edition* of my *Complete* Key to Lethbridge's (Large "Selections" &c., is in the Press, and will be ready for sale within *one month* from this date. *Caution.* As my copy-right of this book is *twice registered*, any Key speculator using my notes, and *wholesale* paraphrases, will be prosecuted according to law.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR,
Author of Entrance Keys from the year 1867 to 1881.

"The Cottage," via Barranagore Post Office, the 8th February 1881.

WANTED, for District Engineer's Office a thoroughly qualified Draftsman, a proper knowledge of levelling and surveying essential. Salary 50 (fifty) per mensem. The post will be vacant on the 1st March 1881.

Applications together with copies of testimonials of past experience will be recieved by the undersigned up to 21st February 1881.

E. F. STONEY.
District Engineer.

THE UNIVERSAL ECLECTIC REMEDIES.

CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

A delightful preparation for imparting to the skin softness and delicacy and entirely removing redness, sunburns, freckles and the peculiar unpleasant roughness of the skin from exposure to the weather, price 1-8 each.

CHEMICAL SYRUP.
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UNIVERSAL HEALTH RESTORER.

A highly esteemed chalybeath Tonic and a most valuable remedy in the following diseases :—Anaemia, Weakness, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Female complaints, and wasting diseases, price Rs. 2 each.

Sole Agents.
TRADER & Co.
62 *Free School Street Calcutta.*

Notice.

My son Surrutchunder Chuttopadhya about 17 years old, of slender make and black complexion with unshaved growing whiskers with a tumour above the heels of his right foot, having disappeared from home from Thursday, the 10th February, any one finding him or getting information of him will kindly communicate the same to me at No. 90, Upper Chitpore Road, the Thakoor Bari of the Setts.

BHOLA NATH CHUTTOPADHYA.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO.

RATE AND FARE TABLE.

To have effect from the 1st February 1881, on and from which date the Road Service between Darjeeling and the temporary Tramway Terminus at Sonada will be conducted by the Company.

PASSENGER FARES.

LOCAL.

Miles		1st Class. Rs. As. P.	2nd Class. Rs. As. P.	3rd Class. Rs. As. P.	Remarks.
7	From Silligori to Sukna	2 10 0	1 5 0	0 8 9	First and Second-class passengers will be forwarded to Darjeeling and *vice versa* by Tonga, and Third-class passengers will be forwarded by Luggage Carts from Sonada.
16	Do. do. Choonbutty	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	
18	Do. do. Tenderia... ...	6 12 0	3 6 0	1 6 6	
22	Do. do. Gyabaree	8 4 0	4 2 0	1 11 6	
25	Do. do. Mahanuddy	9 6 0	4 11 0	1 15 3	
30	Do. do. Kurseong... ...	11 4 0	5 10 0	3 5 6	
40	Do. do. Sonada..... ...	15 0 0	7 8 0	3 2	
50	Do. do. Darjeeling	18 12 0	11 4 0	3 14 6	

And *vice versa*.

The Through Rates from Calcutta to Kurseong and Darjeeling, and *vice versa* are as under, *viz* :—

	1st Class. Rs. As. P.	2nd Class. Rs. As. P.	3rd Class. Rs. As. P.	4th Class. Rs. As. P.	
To Kurseong.....	38 8 6	19 6 3	10 0 9	6 13 9	4th class through passengers travel 3rd class over Tramway & by Bazgage Carts from Sonada.
" Darjeeling...	46 0 6	25 0 3	11 9 9	8 6 9	

Children under 3 years are not charged for ; above 3 and under 12, half fares.
All Passengers booked through will be allowed to halt one day at Kurseong.

LUGGAGE ALLOWANCE.

First-class Passengers are allowed 1½ maunds of luggage free over the Railways and Tramway.

Second-class Passengers are allowed 30 seers by Railways and Tramway.

Third and Fourth-class Passengers are allowed 15 seers by Railways and Tramway. Excess luggage is charged at the rate of one anna per maund per mile on the Tramway.

The through rates for excess luggage from Calcutta are :—To Kurseong, Rs. 4-9-0. To Darjeeling, Rs. 5-13-0 per maund.

Fractions of a maund are charged as follows :—1 to 4 seers as 5 seers ; 6 to 9 seers as 10 seers ; and so on.

Passengers who wish to send their Luggage in advance may have it booked through at goods rates to Kurseong and Darjeeling.

The through rates are :—From Calcutta to Kurseong, Rs. 2-10-2. To Darjeeling, Rs. 3-2-6 per maund.

The Company reserve the right to re-weigh all Luggage at place of destination and to correct errors in charges.

Dogs are carried by Tramway at the rate of one anna per mile, provided always that accommodation can be afforded, and subject to a minimum charge of one rupee.

PARCELS are carried locally at the rate of one anna per maund per mile ; no less charge than 8 annas will be made.

The through rate from Calcutta and all Stations on N. B. S. & E. B. Railways to any Station on the Tramway is 4 annas per seer.

GOODS RATES.

The same classification as that which obtains on the E. B. and N. B. S. Railways is applicable to the Tramway.

	1st Class, per maund. Rs. As. A.	2nd Class, per maund. Rs. As. P.	3rd Class, per maund. Rs. As. P.
Silligori to Kurseong ...	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 13 6
Ditto ,, Darjeeling...	0 13 6	1 1 8	1 5 10
Calcutta ,, Kurseong ...	1 2 4	1 14 6	2 10 2
Ditto ,, Darjeeling...	1 7 4	2 5 2	3 2 6

The minimum charge on all goods, local and through, is 8 annas.

Goods Traffic is booked to and from all Stations on N. B. S. & E. B. Railways.

The local rate for Goods Traffic is as follows :—1st class, 3 pie ; 2nd class, 4 pie ; 3 rd class, 5 pie per maund per mile, plus one anna per maund for handling.

SPECIAL RATE.

Tea and Cinchona are carried without restriction as to weight at second class rate over the Tramway.

SPECIE.

Carried at Owner's risk at the rate of one anna per maund per mile over the Tramway. Guards in charge are carried at 3 rd class passenger fares over the Tramway. Specie can be booked through to or from any station on N. B. S. and E. B. Railways.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 6th January 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Wanted immediately contractors to execute about 20.50,227 cft. of Earthwork including dressing and farming and about 2, 29, 700 sft. of Turfing on the road from the west bank of Meerpore River to Dewanbaree Tek, in this District. Plans, Sections and Estimates can be seen and other particulars obtained on application at the District Engineers Office at Dacca.

GANGADINATH MOOKERJEE.

Dacca, 5th February 1881. } Head Overseer in charge of District Engineer's office, Dacca.

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer and a Sub-overseer with necessary qualifications for the District Road Cess Committee of Bakargunge on salaries of, including travelling allowance, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively, per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the Chairman, Road Cess Committee Bakargunge, up to 5th March next.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Invite Special Attention to their New and well selected

STOCK OF

Electro-plate Ware.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Britannia-Metal Ware.
Japanned Ware.
Block-tin Ware.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Kerosine Lamps and Lanterns.
Money, Letter, and Provision Scales.
Salter's Spring Balances.
Cooking and Heating Stoves.

KEROSINE STOVES.

Register Grates.
Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads.
Children's Cots.
Garden Chairs and Seats.
Gardening Tools.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

Garden Rollers.
Water Barrows.
Garden Engines and Syringes.
Hand, Lift, and Force Pumps.
Stable Fittings.
Corn and Gram Crushing Machines.
Chaff Cutters.
Flower Mills.
Ploughs and Harrows.
Oils, Paints, and Varnish.
Engineers' and Carpenters' Tools.
Soda-water and Bottling Machines.
Bird Cages.

AGENTS FOR
WILCOX & GIBBS'
NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND AGENTS FOR SALE
OF
JEBEN'S PATENT SWIFT AND SURE TRANSPLANTING TOOLS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MACNAMARA'S FILTERS.

Prices and particulars on application.

TO LET

NO. 13, MODOO ROY'S LANE.
No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,
Apply to Printer.

Notice.

As we have started a new Agency business in connection with the Sanskrit Press Depository, we beg to offer our services to the public at large and to our Muffusil-customers for any orders that they may be pleased to send us. We need hardly mention that our charges on commission account are moderate as may be found in our Catalogue, and the execution of such orders prompt and faithful.

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Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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GOALANDA MELA AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

1881.

In consequence of the pressure of Census work, the proposed time for opening the above is unavoidably postponed. It has now been resolved to open the Mela on the 19th February. The Exhibition will last from the 25th February to the 5th March, both days inclusive. Prizes as usual will be awarded to the Exhibitors of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce, improvers of the breed of cattle, inventors of machinery and implements of trade and agriculture. &c.

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A PANACEA
FOR
VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly.*—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly.*—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly.*—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
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INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

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JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

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MESSRS. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND, BISHENCHUND,

Bankers of Moorshedabad,

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

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A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Tanbeez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Harrs, Chandra Harrs, Valuable Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first water, and of a purity and quality rarely seen ; also some fine Naoruttons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

AND A NUMBER OF EMERALDS QUIANTLY CARVED.

Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

These valuable and superb articles will shortly be placed on view, and drawings and catalogues are now in course of preparation.

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In advance up to the 31st of January 1881	3	0	0
Afterwards	4	0	0
Postage and Packing ...	0	6	0

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To be on view two days prior to date of sale.

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LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

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The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

"Sitaharona" or the Robbing away of Sita in Bengali, edited by Pundit Joygopaul Goshami.

To be had at the Stanhope Press, Sanskrita Press Depository and Canning Library, Calcutta.

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